FORCEPS

AND

INSTRUMENT CASES.

D

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EXTRACTION OF THE TEETH.

BY

J. F. COLYER, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.,

Dean of the Royal Dental Hospital of London,
Dental Surgeon and Lecturer on Dental Surgery to Charing Cross Hospital.

CONSISTING OF

The General Principles of Extraction of the Teeth; the Extraction of Individual Teeth; the Extraction of Misplaced Teeth; the Use of Anæsthetics during Extraction of Teeth; Difficulties, Complications, and Sequelæ of Extraction of Teeth, etc.

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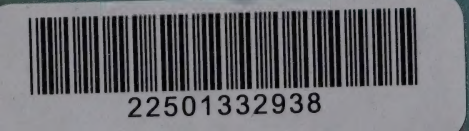
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DENTAL FORCEPS.

The Illustrations of Forceps on pages 2 to 27 represent the most improved forms in general use, which have met with the approval of the best Operators. The upper part of each is drawn nearly full size, in order to give a clear view of the construction of the beaks. To facilitate reference, the Forceps are placed in numerical order according to the numbers by which they are known. It should be noted that the words "for the right or for the left side of the mouth," employed in some of the descriptions, mean the right or left side **in the patient's mouth.**

We have devoted special attention to this branch of our business for more than forty years, during which time we have availed ourselves of the suggestions for new Forceps and for modifications of existing forms made by the most eminent Practitioners in the Dental Profession, including the late Sir John Tomes and other Operators whose names have never been formally associated with the instruments which they designed. All our Forceps are made of the best steel, **nickel-plated,** and we can confidently recommend them for **lightness, strength, temper, finish, and accuracy of adaptation.** The beaks of each are made to fit the teeth for which they are intended so perfectly that a firm grip can be obtained and sufficient pressure applied for the removal of any tooth without danger of crushing the crown.

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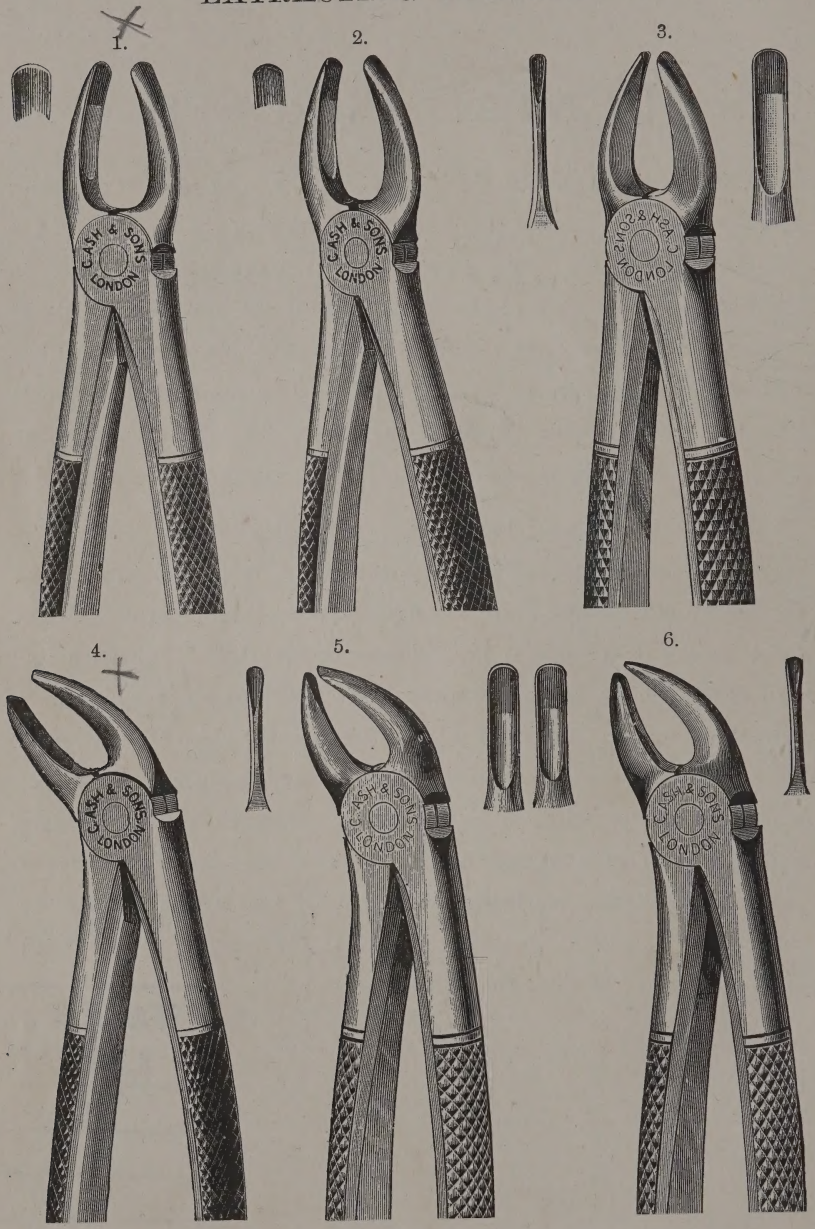

EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

7. 8. 13.

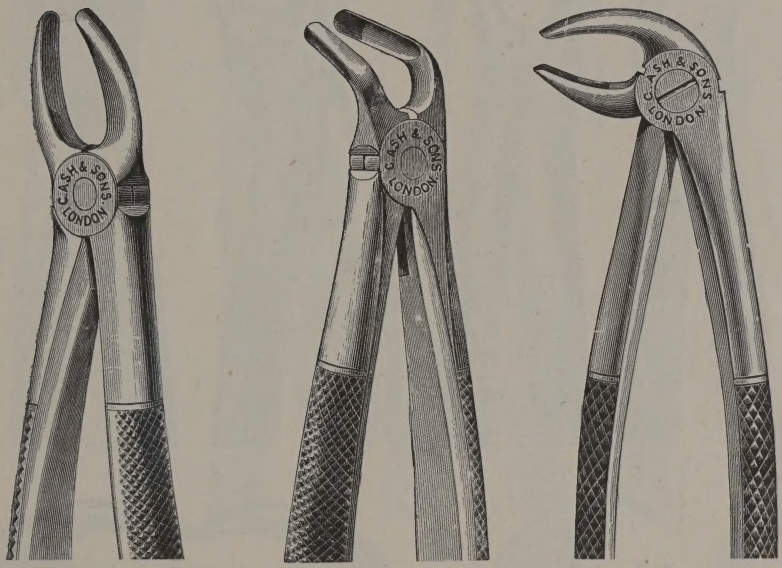

Fig. 1 for Upper Centrals and Canines.
„ 2 „ Laterals and Bicuspids.
„ 3 „ Incisors crowded internally or externally.
„ 4 for Lower Incisors and Canines.
„ 5 „ „ crowded internally.
„ 6 „ „ „ externally.
„ 7 for Upper Bicuspids.
„ 8 for Lower „
„ 13 „ „ (Hawk's bill).

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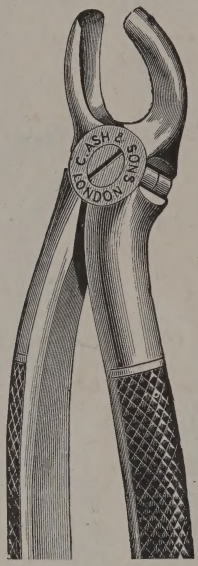
17.

18.

19.



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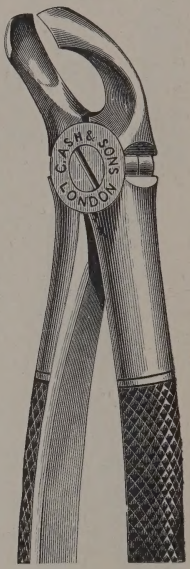

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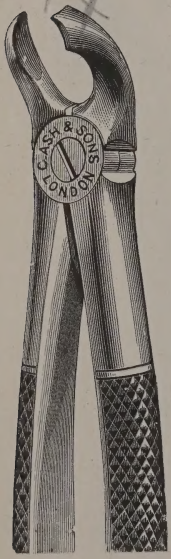

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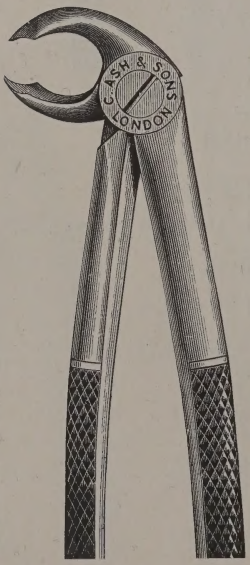

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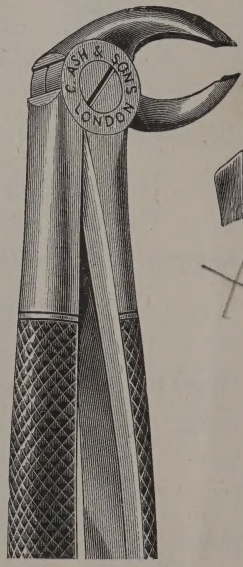

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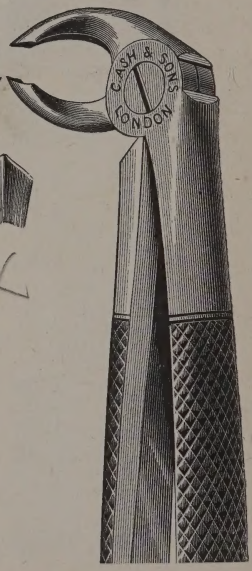

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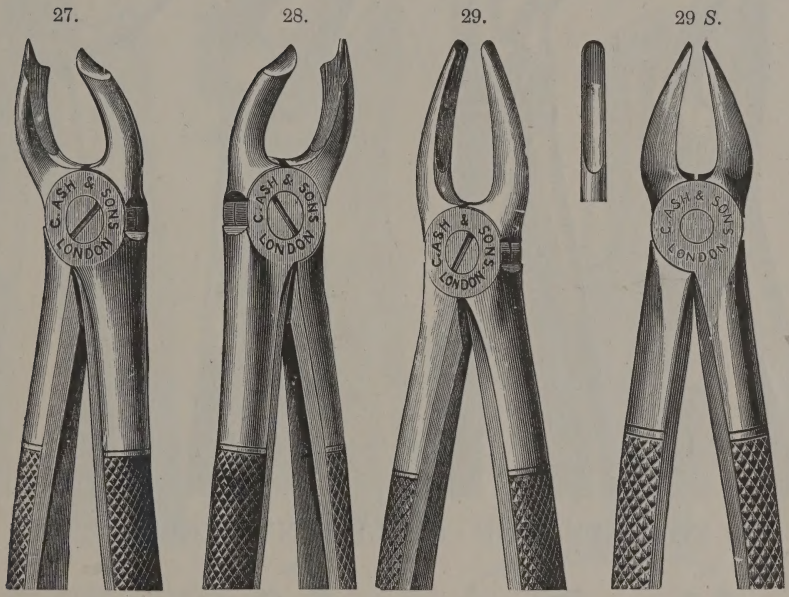

Fig. 17 for right Upper Molars.
„ 18 for left „ „
„ 19 for Upper Wisdom.
„ 20 for Lower „
„ 21 „ Molars.
„ 22 „ „ (Hawk's bill).
„ 23 for right Lower Molars „
„ 24 for left „ „ „
„ 27 for right Upper „
„ 28 for left „ „
„ 29 for Upper Roots.
„ 29 *S* „ „

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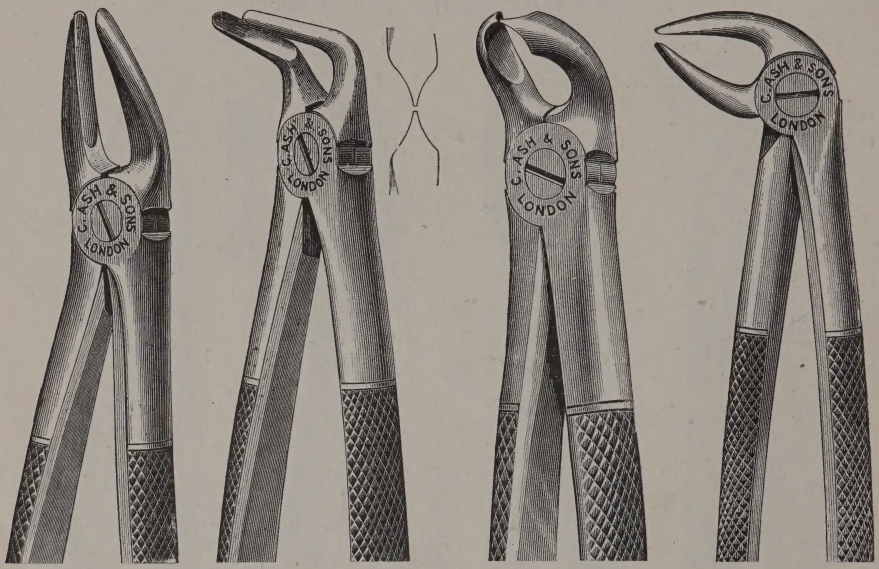
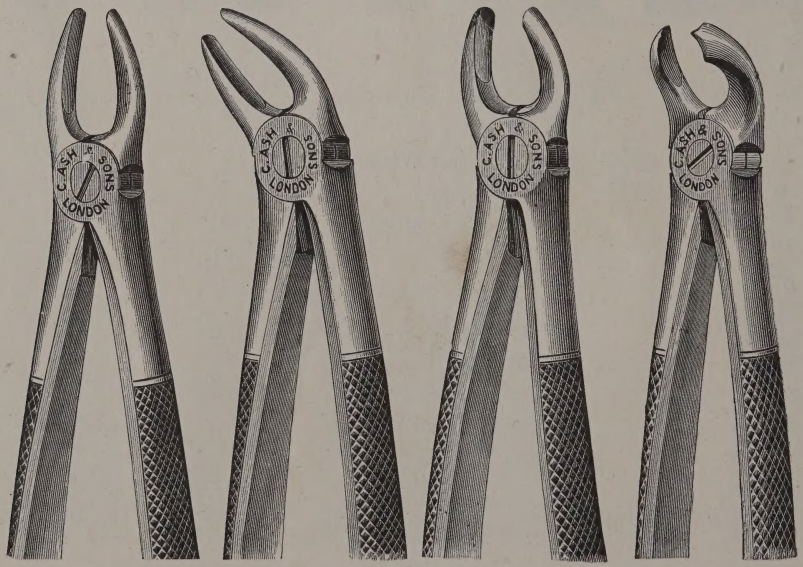
EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

30. 31. 32. 33.



FORCEPS FOR CHILDREN'S TEETH.

37. 38. 39. 40.



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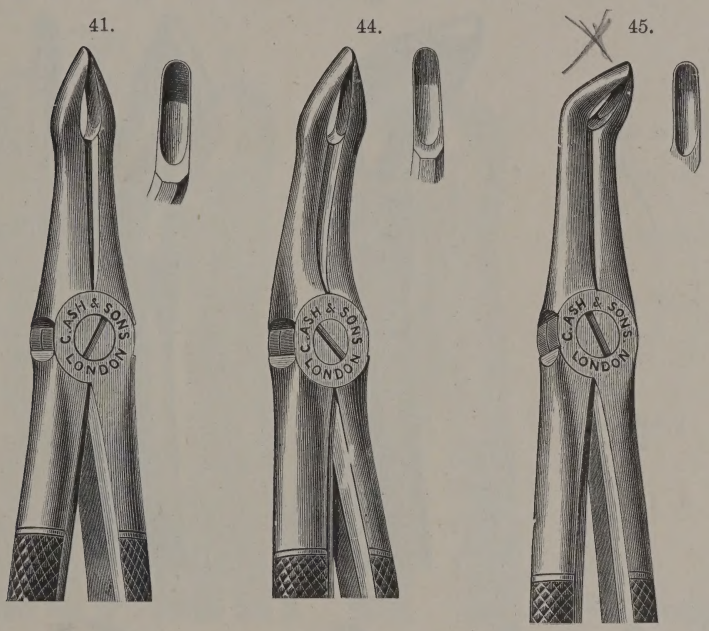

Fig. 30 for Upper Roots.
„ 30 *S* (not illustrated) for Upper Roots, with shorter and narrower beaks than Fig. 30.
„ 31 for Lower Roots.
„ 32 „ Molars with decayed and broken-down crowns.
„ 33 „ Roots (Hawk's bill).
„ 33 *S* (not illustrated), smaller and finer beaks than Fig. 33.
„ 37 for children's Upper Incisors and Canines.
„ 38 „ Lower „ „
„ 39 „ Upper Molars.
„ 40 „ Lower „
„ 41 for Upper Roots.
„ 44 „ „
„ 44 *S* (not illustrated), same shape as Fig. 44, but smaller in build and with narrower beaks.
„ 45 for Lower Roots.

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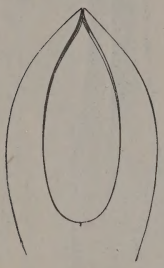
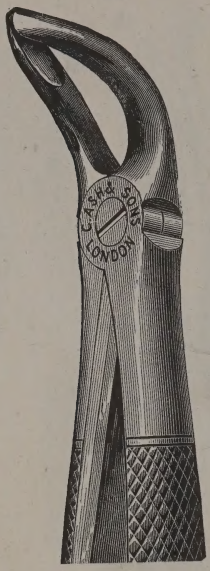
EXTRACTING AND SPLITTING FORCEPS.

A



Front view of beaks.

48.



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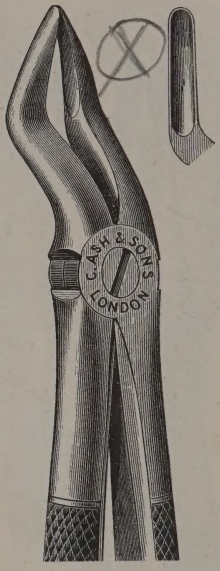

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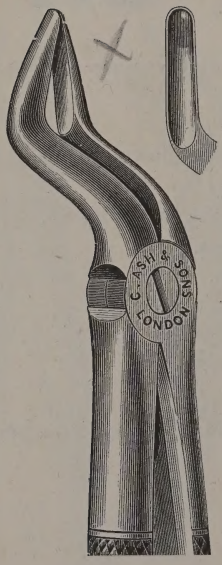

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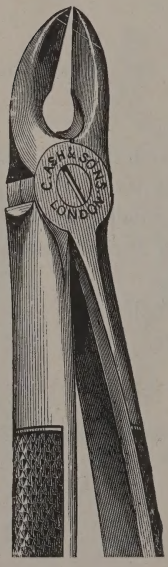

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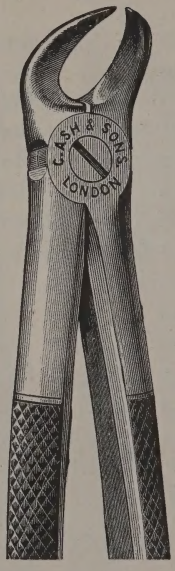
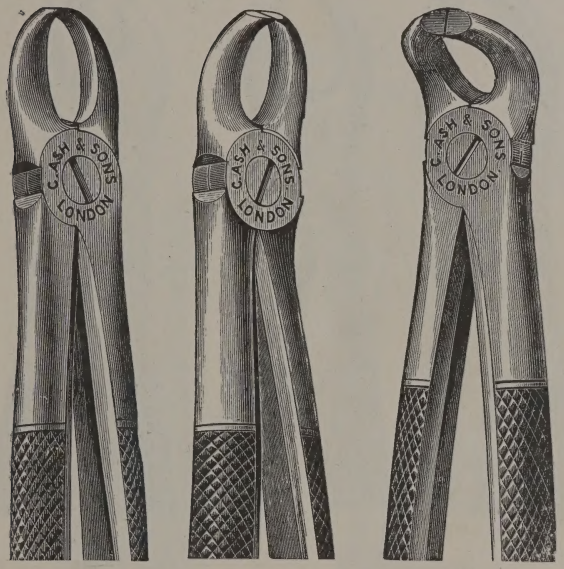
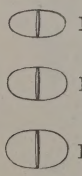


EXCISING FORCEPS.

57. 58. 59.



WIDTHS OF BEAKS.



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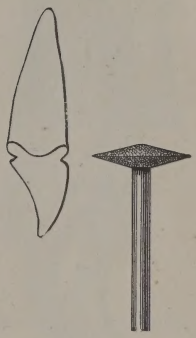

When preparing roots for pivoting, etc., it is not safe to use these excising Forceps until the portion of the tooth to be removed has been already partly cut through (see Fig. A). Neglect of this precaution may result in the root being splintered longitudinally.—*See* "*Tomes' Dental Surgery*," *3rd edition, page* 756.

Fig. 48 for Lower Roots (Mr. Lawrence Read's).
„ 51 for Upper „
„ 52 „ „ with beaks slightly wider than Fig. 51.
„ 55 for separating Upper Molar Roots.
„ 56 „ Lower „ „
„ 57 for excising Upper Teeth.
„ 58 „ „ „
„ 59 „ Lower „

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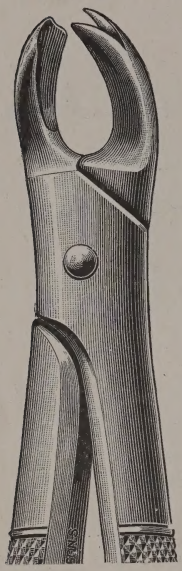
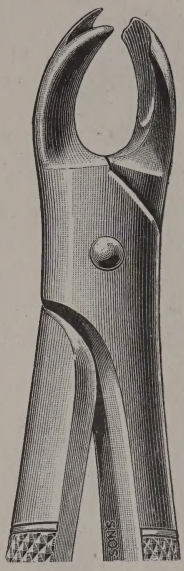
EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

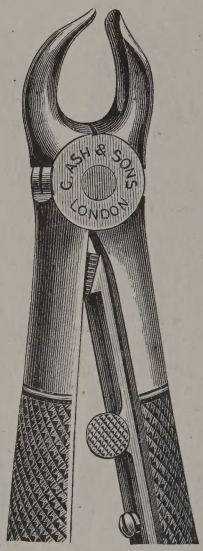
65 (Right).



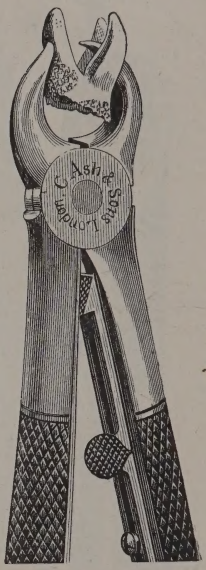
65 (Left).



66 (Right).



66 (Left).



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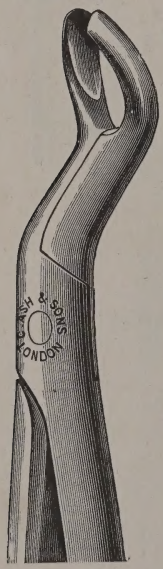

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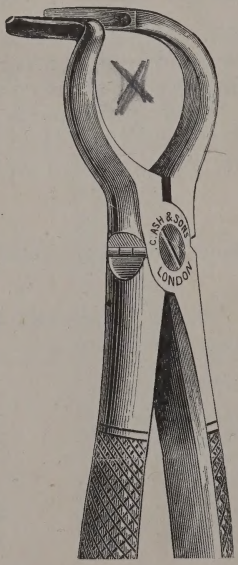
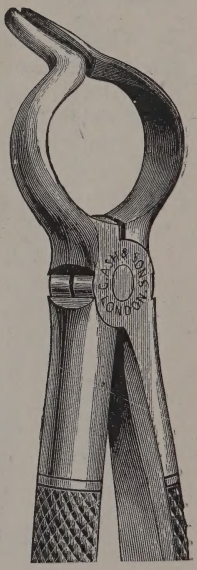


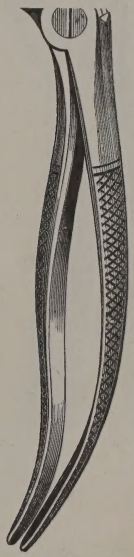
68 *A*.



EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

69.

This shows the bend of the handles of Figs. 69 and 70.



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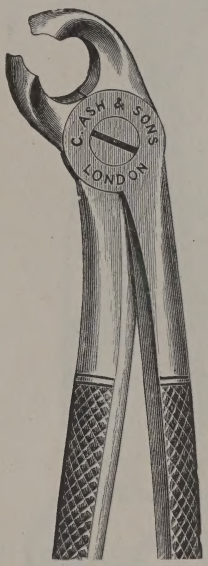

Fig. 65 (Mr. Stevens') for Upper Molars with decayed and broken-down crowns, made in right and left sides, and with simple joint.

„ 66 (Mr. Baly's) for Upper Molars with decayed and broken-down crowns, made in right and left sides.

„ 67 for Upper Wisdom.

„ 68 for Lower Roots (Mr. Ryding's).

„ 68 *A* „ „ (Mr. Seymour Hare's).

„ 69 „ „ (King's College pattern).

„ 70 „ Molars „ „ „

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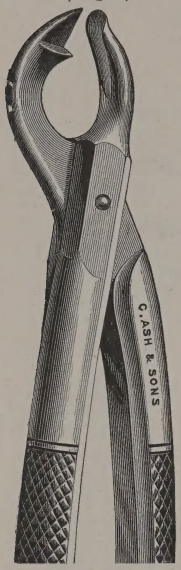
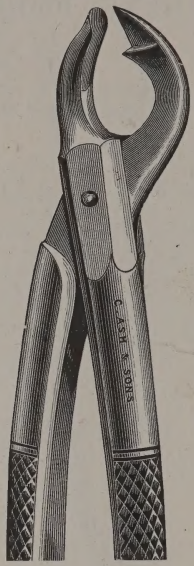
Each, Nickel-plated	10	0

SPLITTING AND EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

72 (Right).



72 (Left).



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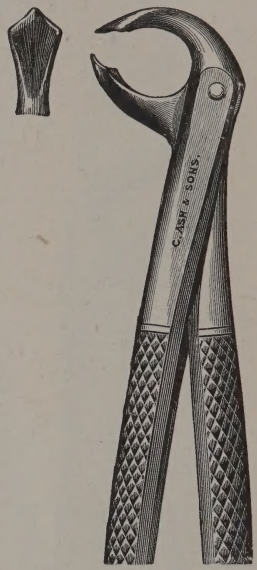
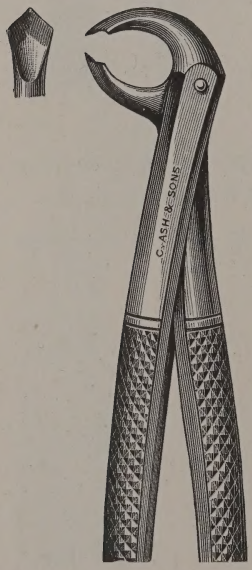
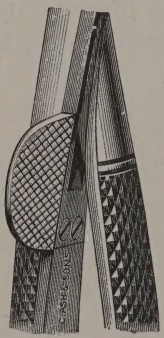


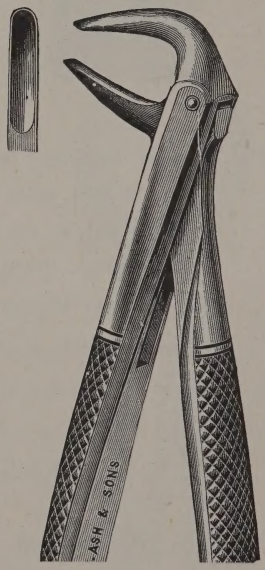
73 *S.*



Thumb Rest
on handle.

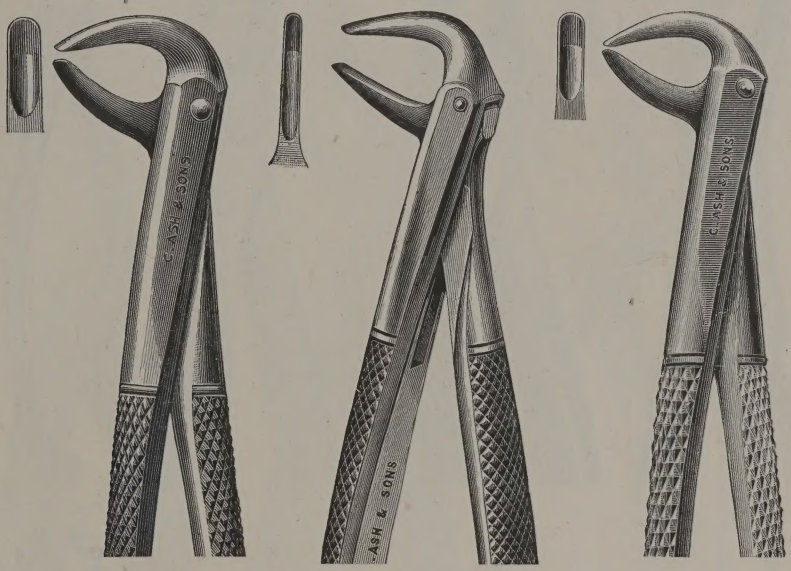


74.



EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

74 *D*. 74 *N*. 75.



Figs. 72 Right and Left, for separating Upper Molar Roots (Mr. T. W. F. Rowney's). The shoulders on the beaks, shown in the illustrations, rest upon the tooth, and firm pressure may be applied without fear of the cutting points slipping either up or down.

„ 73 and 73 *S* for Lower Molars (Hawk's bill).

„ 73 *L* (not illustrated), beaks slightly larger than Fig. 73 (Hawk's bill).

„ 74 for Lower Roots (Hawk's bill).

„ 74 *M* (not illustrated), beaks slightly narrower and lighter than Fig. 74 (Hawk's bill).

„ 74 *D* (Mr. Donagan's) for Lower Roots, with shorter beaks than Fig. 74 (Hawk's bill).

„ 74 *N* for small Lower Roots, and crowded Incisors (Hawk's bill).

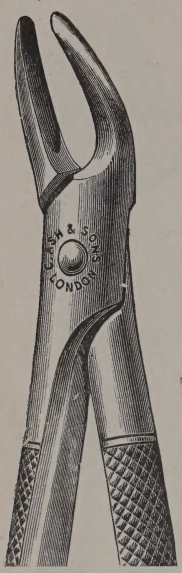
„ 75 for Lower Bicuspids (Hawk's bill).

„ 73 and 74 are also made with thumb rest suggested by Mr. W. Hern (see illustration between Figs. 73 *S* and 74). All the above are made with Pin joint.

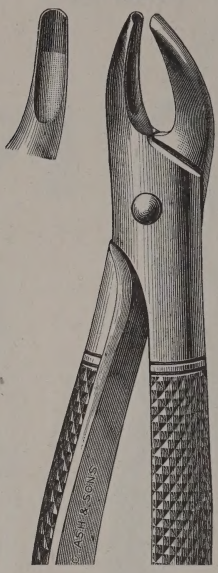
	s.	*d.*
Each, Nickel-plated, without thumb rest	10	0
„ „ Figs. 73 and 74, with thumb rest .	12	0

EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

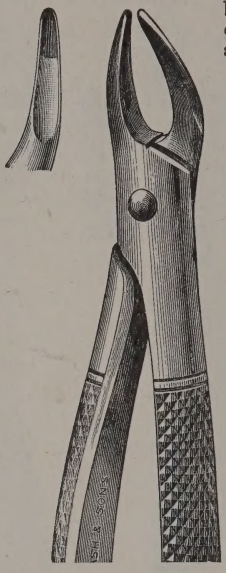
76.



76 *S.*



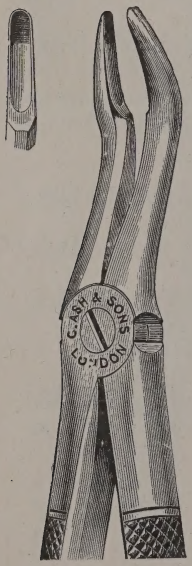
76 *N.*



This shows the bend of the handles of Figs. 76, 76 *S* and 76 *N*.

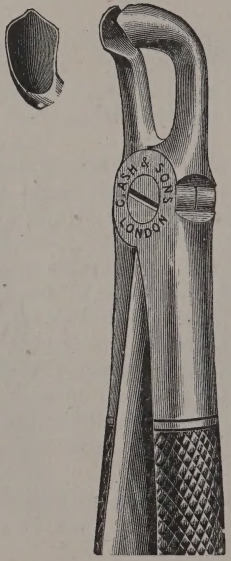
79 (back view).

77.



78.

79.



EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

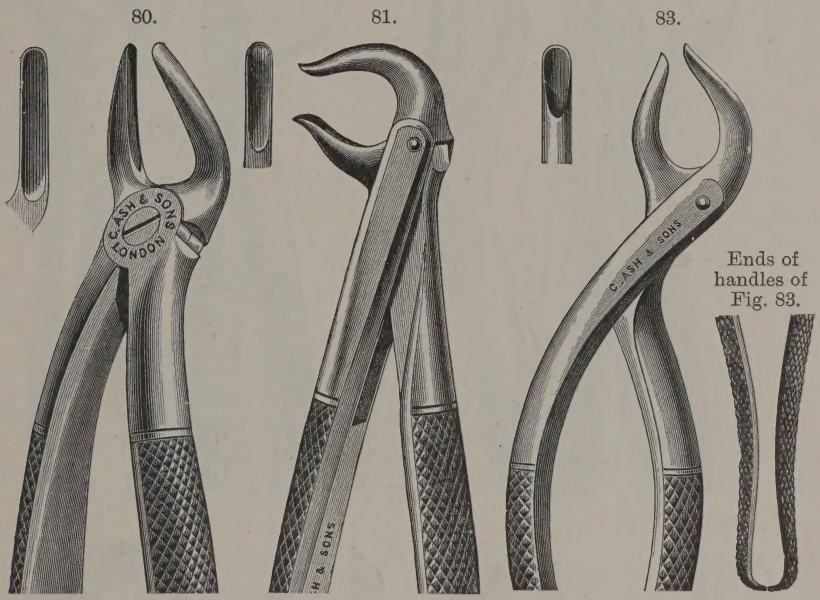


Fig. 76 (Mr. Lawrence Read's) for Upper Roots.

„ 76 *S* „ „ „ „ with short beaks, as used at the Royal Dental Hospital of London.

„ 76 *N* (Mr. Lawrence Read's) for small Upper Roots.

„ 77 and 78 (Dr. Redman's) for Upper Roots.

„ 79 for Lower Wisdom.

„ 80 (Mr. Coleman's) for Upper Molar and Wisdom Roots.

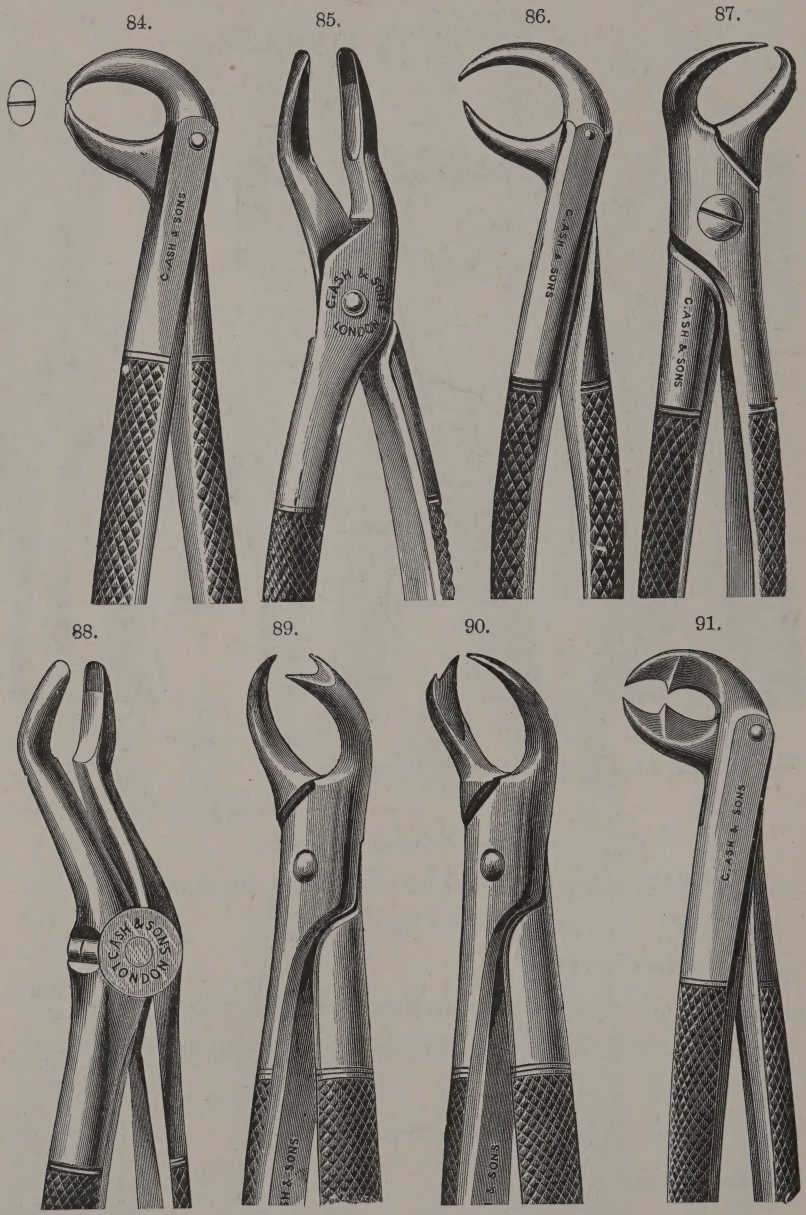
„ 81 (Mr. G. Walker's) with Pin joint, for Lower Bicuspids and Roots.

„ 83 „ „ for Upper „ „

Figs. 76, 76 *S* and 76 *N* are made with simple joint.

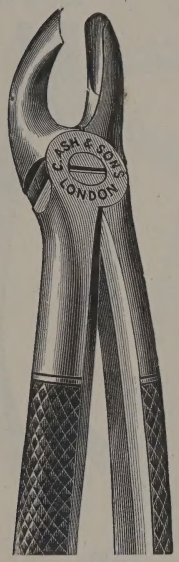
	s.	*d.*
Each, Nickel-plated	10	0

EXCISING, EXTRACTING & SPLITTING FORCEPS.



EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

92.



93.

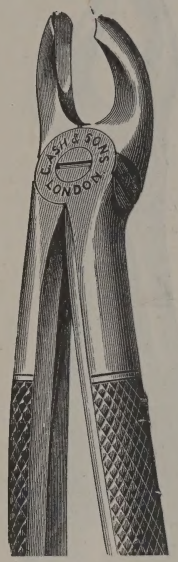


Fig. 84 (Mr. E. J. Ladmore's) (Hawk's bill), for excising Lower Teeth.

„ 85 for Upper Roots.

„ 86 and 87, Cow-Horn, for Lower Molars with decayed and broken-down crowns.

„ 88 for Upper Wisdom.

„ 88 *S* (not illustrated), same shape as Fig. 88, but smaller in build and with narrower beaks, suitable for Upper Roots.

„ 89 and 90 for right and left Upper Molars with decayed and broken-down crowns.

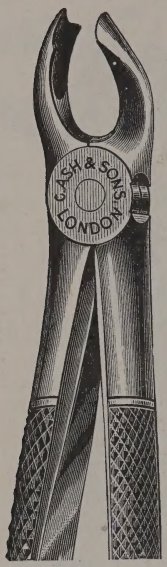
„ 91 (Mr. T. W. F. Rowney's) for dividing Lower Molar Roots. See remarks concerning this instrument and Figs. 72 right and left on page 13.

„ 92 and 93 for second Upper Molars.

	s.	*d.*
Each, Nickel-plated	10	0

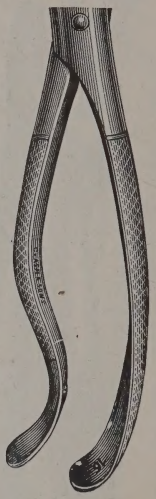
EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

94.

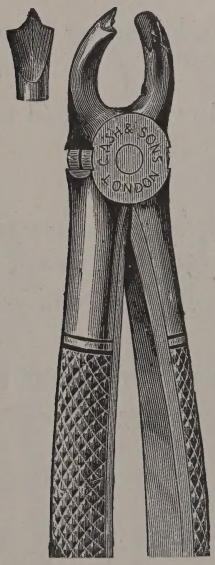


95.

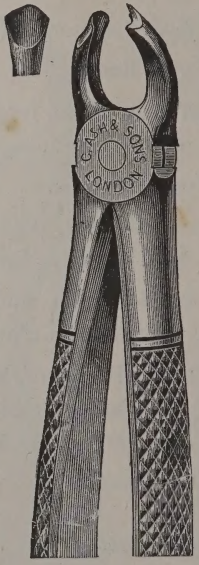
This shows the curve of the handles of Figs. 94, 95, 96 and 97.



96.

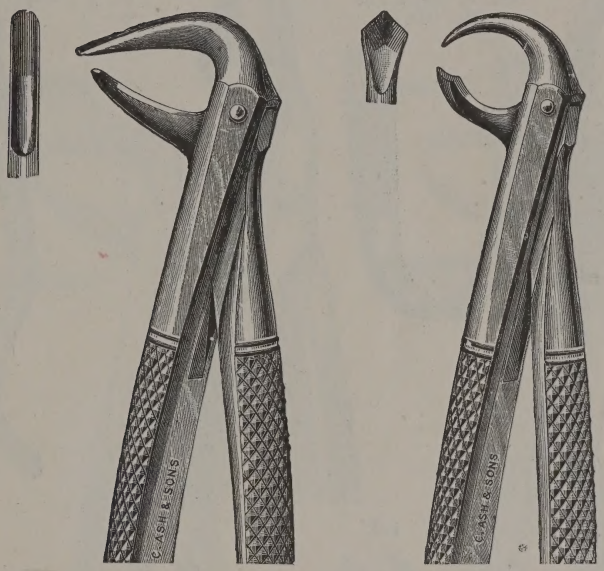


97.



EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

98. 99.



Figs. 94 and 95 for right and left Upper Molars.

„ 96 „ 97 „ „ small Upper Molars.

„ 98 (Hawk's bill) for Lower Roots, also for Lower Molars broken down on the Lingual side.

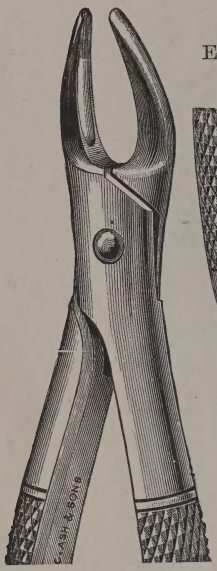
„ 99 (Mr. J. M. Wood's) Hawk's bill, for broken-down Lower Molars.

Mr. Wood says :—"With this modified Hawk's bill forceps the Operator can penetrate very deeply down, so as to secure firm lodgment between the roots of the molar for the inside cow-horn beak, away from the diseased and weakened crown, and is thereby enabled to extract such broken-down teeth with great certainty and precision. If even it does not remove the tooth at once in its entirety, it divides the roots, and thus provides for their being easily removed afterwards."

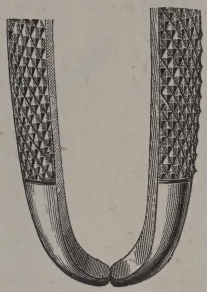
	s.	*d.*
Each, Nickel-plated	10	0

EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

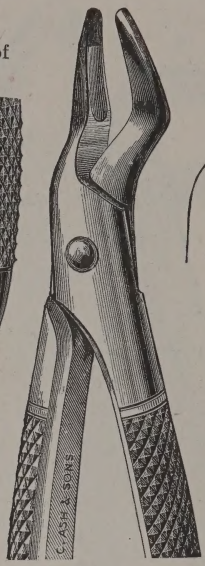
100.

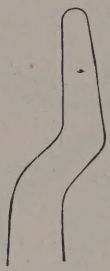


Ends of handles of Fig. 100.

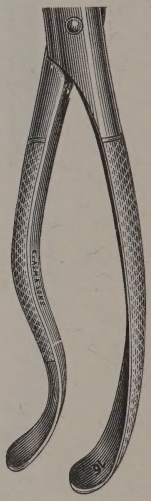


101.

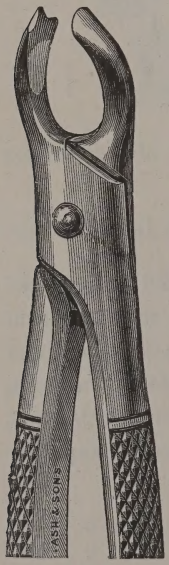




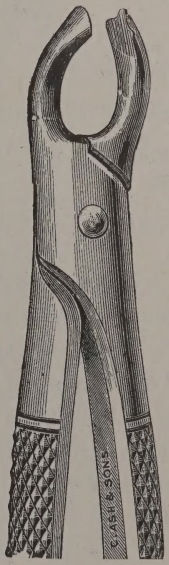
This shows the curve of the handles of Figs. 101 and 104.



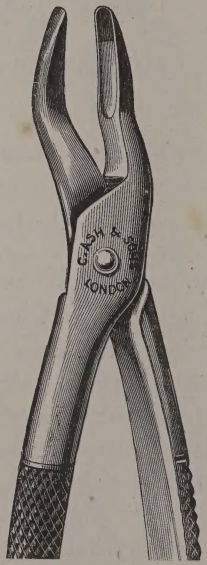
102.

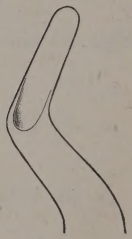


103.



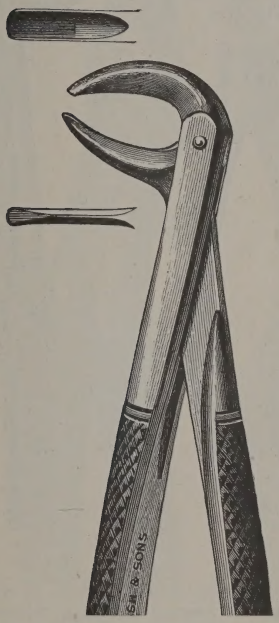
104.





EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

105.



106.

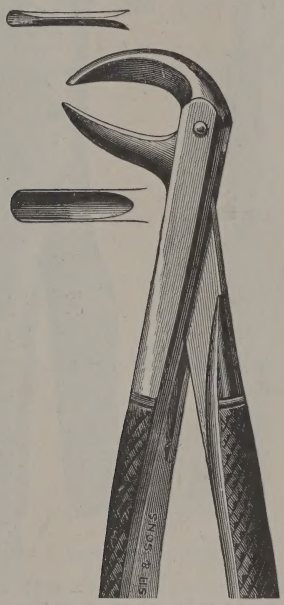


Fig. 100 (Mr. W. Campbell's), for Upper Roots.

„ 101 for Upper Roots and Bicuspids.

„ 102 and 103 for right and left Upper Molars.

„ 104 (Mr. C. Robbins'), for Upper Molar and Wisdom Roots.

„ 105 (Hawk's bill), for Lower Incisors crowded externally.

„ 106 „ „ „ internally.

	s.	*d.*
Each, Nickel-plated	10	0

EXTRACTING FORCEPS.

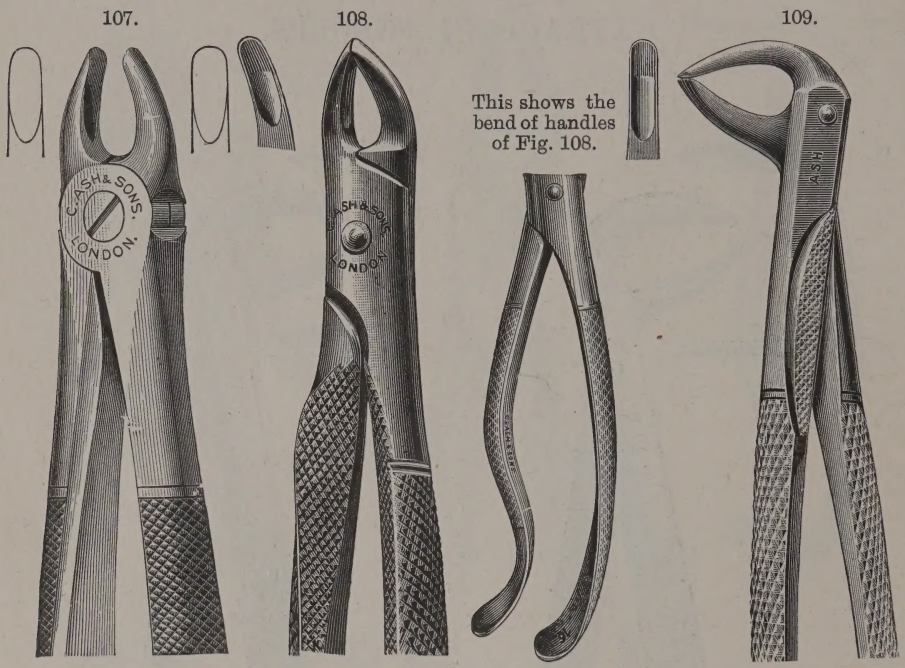


Fig. 107 for Upper Canines.

This instrument is made with short powerful beaks, one of which is slightly narrower than the other, as recommended in **Tomes' Dental Surgery,** where it is stated, on page 492 of the fourth edition, that: "A section through the neck of an incisor of the upper jaw will show that the anterior is larger, and forms part of a greater circle, than the posterior surface. Now, the end to be attained in the application of Forceps is to apply them over as large a surface as possible, so that the pressure may be diffused and the chance of fracturing the teeth by the pressure of the instrument avoided. To extract these teeth, therefore, the jaw to be applied to the posterior surface must have a smaller curve than that for the anterior."

Fig. 108 (Mr. W. E. Hill's), for Upper Roots.
„ 109 „ „ „ Lower „ (Hawk's bill).

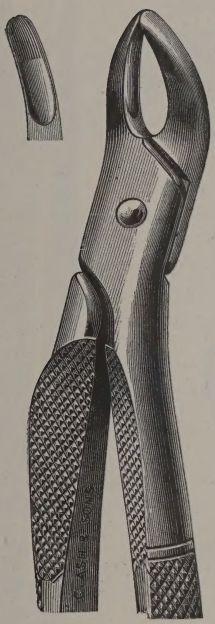
The build of these Forceps is small and delicate, consequently the Operator is able to feel what he is doing with them. The beaks are short and powerful, without any tendency to spring when a firm grip is made upon the root. The checkered depression below the joint of the upper forceps and the READ'S curve at the ends of the handles give great comfort to the hand of the Operator, enabling him to push the beaks well up on to the root, and thus obtain a firm grip. The lower forceps have a small thumb rest close to the joint, which enables the Operator to push the beaks well down between the process and root.

	s.	*d.*
Each, Nickel-plated, Fig. 107	10	0
„ „ Figs. 108 and 109	12	0

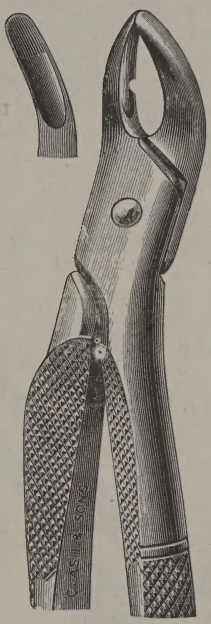
FORCEPS FOR UPPER ROOTS.

(Mr. E. THORNE'S.)

110.



111.



This shows the curves of ends of handles.

Mr. Thorne says: To those Operators who are accustomed to employ the short-beaked Forceps now so popular and so extensively used, these Forceps will be found of great advantage, inasmuch as they can, on occasion, with practice, be used for extracting the roots of most teeth in the maxilla. Their use, however, is especially indicated in the extraction of upper molar roots, the bend near the beaks enabling the Operator to avoid the teeth anterior to the root to be extracted, while the bend in the handles enables him to avoid the lower lip and to prevent bruising it.

At the same time no power is lost by the introduction of these bends owing to the beaks being parallel with the handles. This admits of the greatest possible power being transmitted to the root and of the utmost penetration being obtained.

The Forceps are made in two sizes, as shown above, with checkered thumb rest as in Mr. W. E. Hill's Forceps, and with Mr. Lawrence Read's curved handles.

	s.	*d.*
Each, Nickel-plated	12	0

DERENBERG'S TWEEZERS.

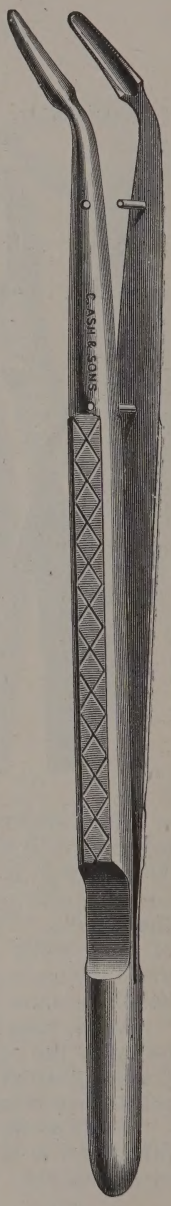
FOR REMOVING LOOSE AND TEMPORARY TEETH, DRESSINGS, ETC.

The appearance of this instrument serves to disarm the fears of the patient. To ensure a firm grip being obtained the beaks are hollowed out and serrated inside.

It is a combination of the usual extracting Forceps and existing forms of Tweezers, the latter of which are usually so light and made with points much too fine and small to possess the needful strength for doing the work for which this instrument is intended.

Mr. Derenberg finds it very useful for removing loose and temporary teeth, dressings, etc.

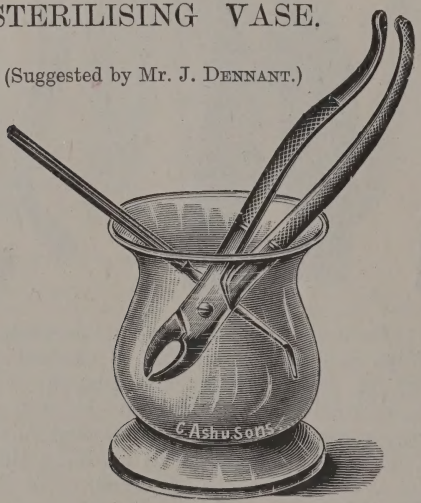
	s.	*d.*
Price, Nickel-plated	8	6



½ FULL SIZE.

STERILISING VASE.

(Suggested by Mr. J. DENNANT.)



4 inches high.

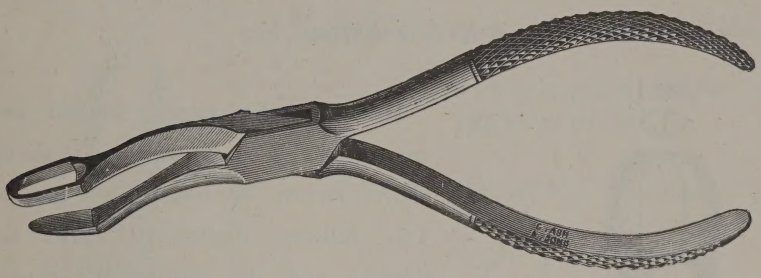
FOR USE IN THE OPERATING ROOM.

It is made of thick glass, which will not easily break, and has a base $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, to prevent its being readily upset.

	s.	*d.*
Price, in clear white glass	1	3
,, in claret-coloured glass . . .	1	9

GUM-CUTTING FORCEPS.

(Designed by Mr. WOODHOUSE.)

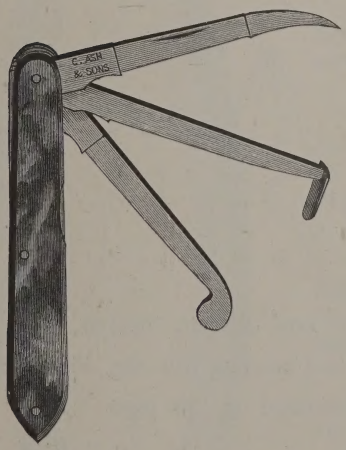


For removing gum from the masticating surfaces of partially erupted wisdom teeth. Before applying the Forceps, make an incision with a lancet along the anterior margin of the tooth; then insert the blade and remove the gum by firmly closing the handles.

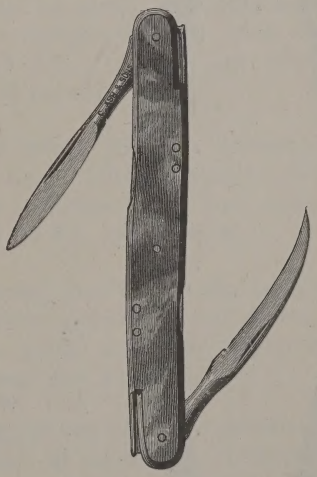
This instrument cannot be Nickel-plated without spoiling the cutting edges.

	s.	*d.*
Price, in polished Steel	9	6

LANCETS.



SYMES'—PAGET'S KNIFE.

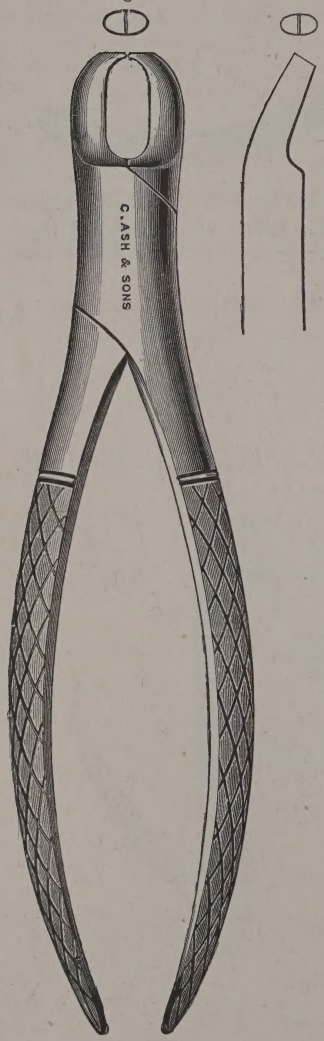


	Blades	1.		2.		3.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lancets, for pocket, in Metal handles . .	each	2	6	4	0	5	6
Symes'—Paget's Knife „ „ .	„	—		7	0	—	

ROOT NIPPERS,

FOR CROWN WORK, ETC.

Fig. 1.

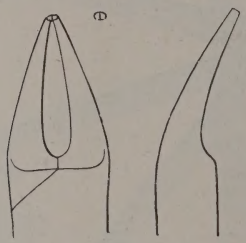


FULL SIZE.

Made in two forms, straight and curved, and in two widths as shown above—known as broad and narrow. The full-size illustration shows the straight and the outline the curved form.

		s.	*d.*
Straight, broad or narrow, Nickel-plated	each	6	0
Curved ditto	„	6	0

FRAGMENT NIPPERS.



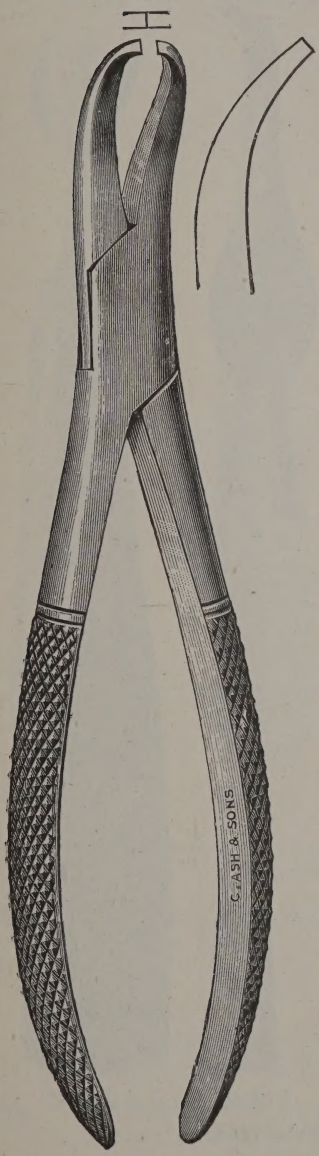
With very narrow, curved, cutting beaks, and handles like the Root Nippers illustrated on this page.

	s.	*d.*
Price, Nickel-plated . .	6	0

ROOT NIPPERS.

FOR CROWN WORK, ETC.

Fig. 2.



FULL SIZE.

(Suggested by Mr. L. MACHIN, Worcester.)

With curved blades and straight checkered handles.

	s.	*d.*
Price, Nickel-plated . . .	7	6

NOTES.

During cold weather Forceps should be warmed by being placed in hot water before they are used. The best tempered steel is liable to snap during the winter months if this precaution is neglected.

Forceps Figs. 1 to 109 are supplied to order in polished steel — not nickel-plated — with black handles at 1/- each less than advertised prices.

The same Figures nickel-plated can be had with the checkered parts of the handles Blacked over the Nickel at 6d. each extra.

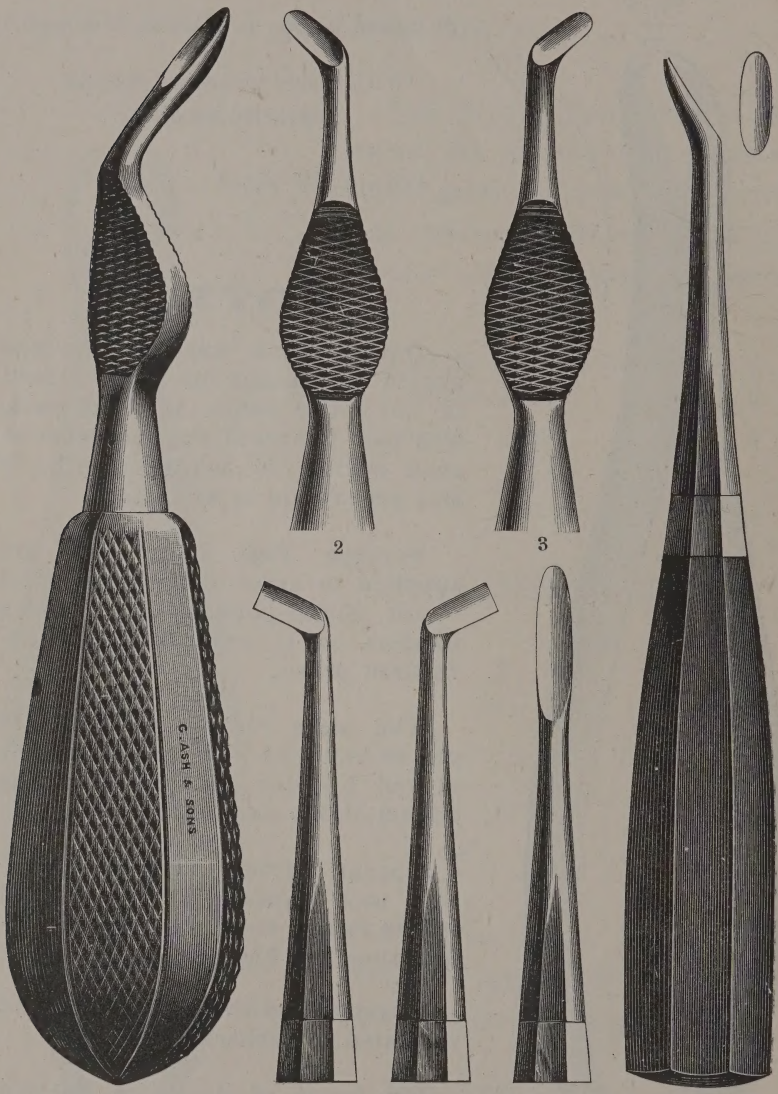
Special Forceps made to Operators' own patterns, and submitted in the rough state for approval before they are finished.

Forceps repaired, re-polished and re-plated at moderate charges.

All forms of American pattern Forceps kept in stock or made or obtained to order.

ROOT ELEVATORS.

FULL SIZE.



1. 6. 5. 4 (straight). 4 (bent).

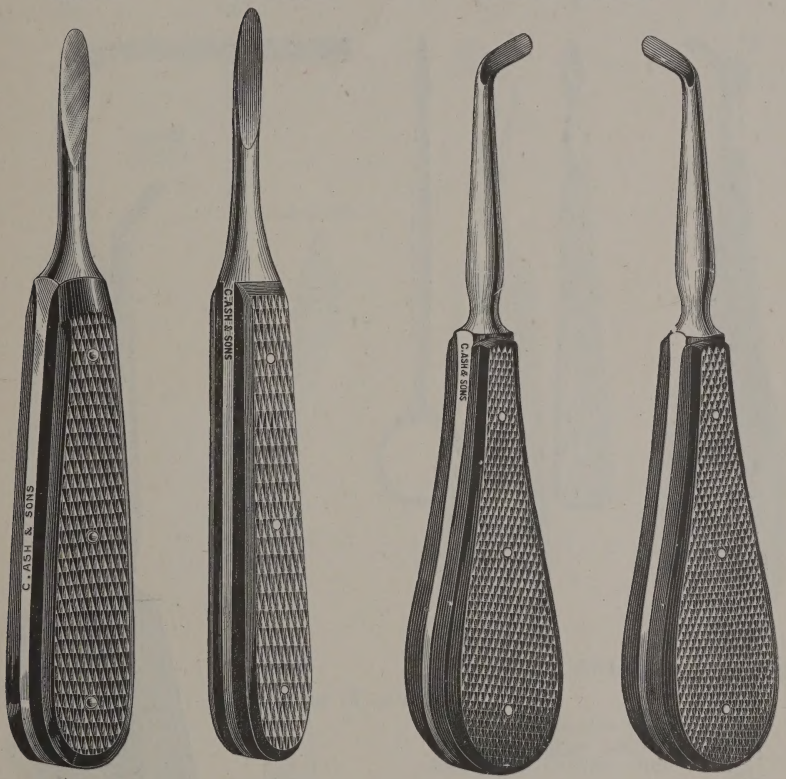
2 3

These are all made with plain blades.

ROOT ELEVATORS.

THREE-FOURTHS SIZE.

READ'S. COLEMAN'S. HOSPITAL PATTERN.



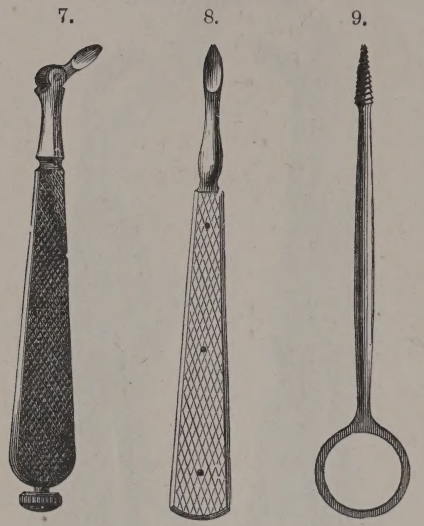
Straight. Straight. Left. Right.

Coleman's and Hospital patterns with serrated blades,
Read's with plain blades.

			s.	d.
Elevators, Figs. 1, 2, 3, in Ebony handles (Mr. Thomson's)		each	7	6
„ „ 4, 5, 6, „ „		„	4	6
„ Straight „ „ (Mr. Coleman's)		„	6	0
„ „ „ „ (Mr. Lawrence Read's)		„	6	0
„ „ „ „ „ „				
with handles same size and shape as Hospital pattern		„	6	6
„ Right and Left, in Ebony handles (Hospital pattern)		„	7	6

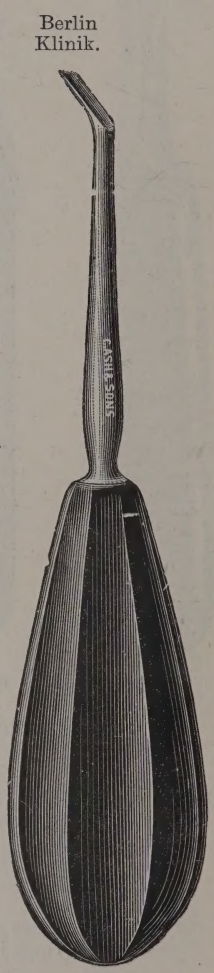
Any of the above, except Thomson's, can be had in Aluminium handles at the prices quoted for Ebony handles.

STUMP ELEVATORS.



Lengths

5¾ ins.	3⅞ ins.	3¾ ins.



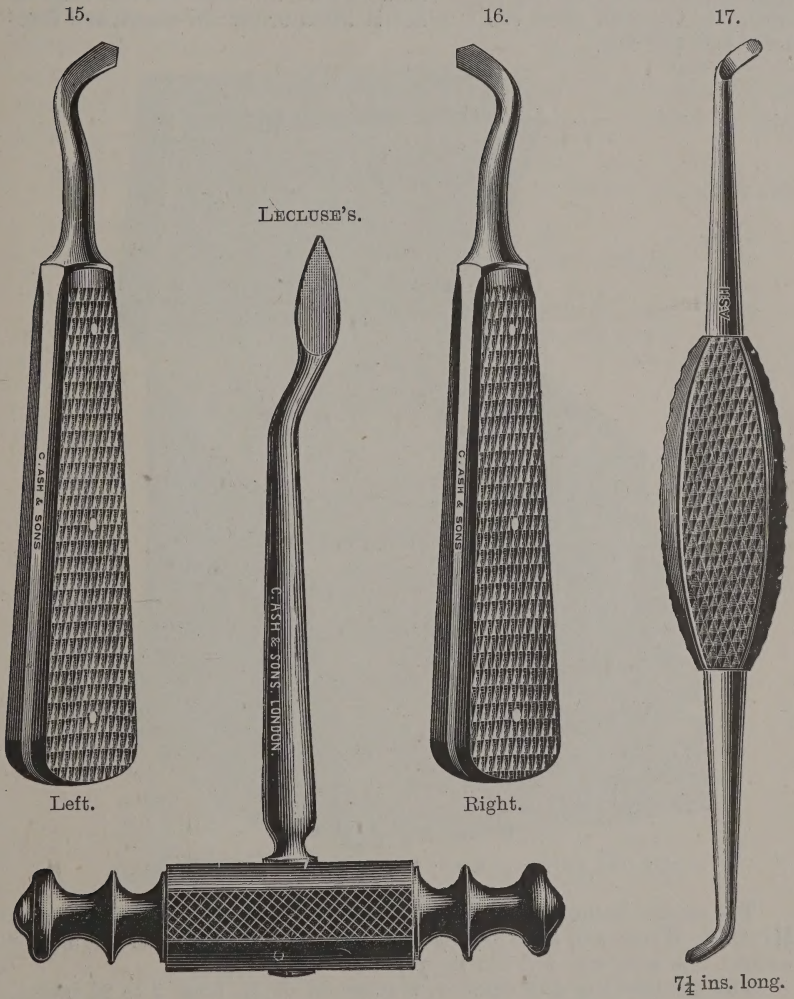
Prices:

Elevator, Adjustable, in Ebony handle . . . . . (Fig. 7) each	9	0
The blade of this instrument can be set at various angles by means of the thumb-screw at the end of the handle.			
Elevator (Sir John Tomes') with hollow blade, in Ebony handle („ 8) „	6	0
Elevator (Berlin Klinik), in Ebony handle . . . . . „	3	6
Elevator (Berlin Klinik), in Aluminium handle . . . . „	3	6
Screws for Stumps, all steel, Nickel-plated . . . . . („ 9) „	3	3
„ „ „ „ („ 10) „	3	3

Elevators of other forms made or obtained to order.

STUMP ELEVATORS.

THREE-FOURTHS SIZE.

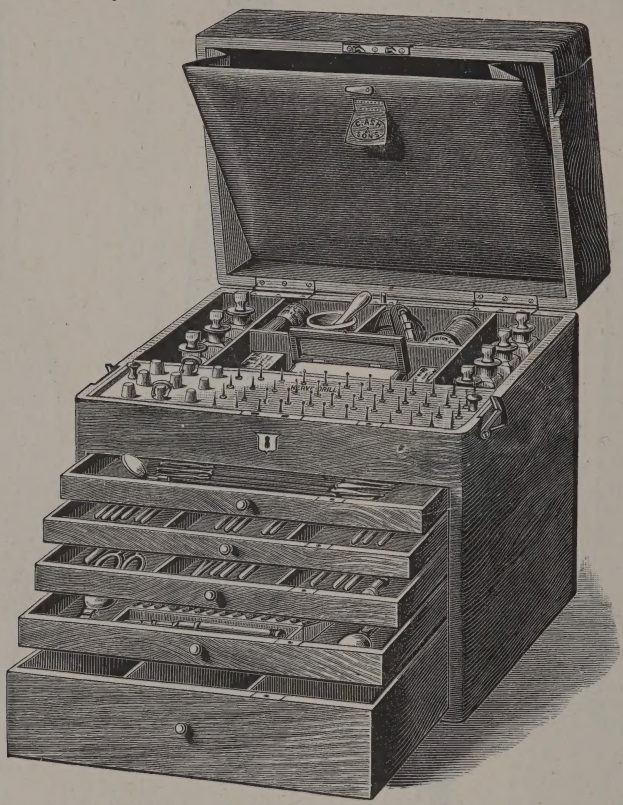


All with plain blades. Figs. 15 and 16 are known as Evrard's pattern.

			s.	d.
Elevator (Lecluse's), in Ebony handle . . .	each		6	6
„ Figs. 15 and 16, in Ebony handle . .	„		7	6
„ Fig. 17, „ „ . .	„		8	6

IMPROVED INSTRUMENT CABINET.

Made in mahogany, lined throughout with aseptic leather, fitted with convenient handle on the top, sunk hooks on the ends for relieving the strain on the lock when the Cabinet is lifted or carried about, and four-lever lock and key.



11⅜ inches long; 8¾ wide; 10 deep (outside measurement).

The aseptic leather lining is the outcome of suggestions made to us by Mr. C. E. Wallis, and adds greatly to the value of the Cabinet. It can be washed, and with care will last for years.

The Cabinet has five drawers, varying in depth from ⅜ to 2¼ inches, designed to hold all kinds of instruments, with ebony and steel handles; also cofferdam appliances, gum and foil scissors, syringe, stoppings of all kinds, amadou, canes, and other sundries. Drawer No. 4 is furnished with rack for Snow and Lewis's or Abbott's Automatic Mallet and Points. There is a pocket in the lid suitable for foils, rubber-dam,

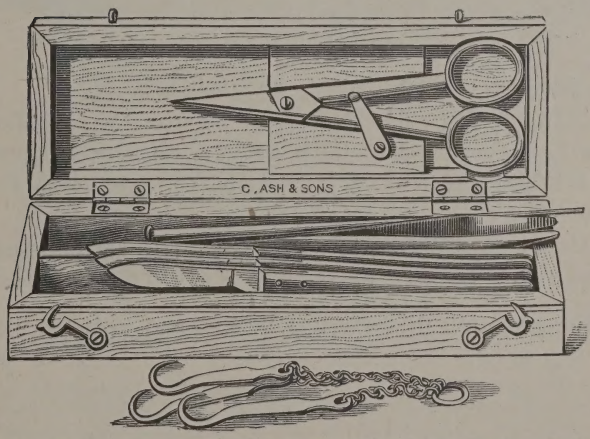
INSTRUMENT CABINET—*continued.*

bibulous paper, etc. The upper part is provided with racks for eight glass bottles, and divisions for small boxes, for an Arkansas stone, a pestle and mortar, mixing slab, etc., and with holder for engine instruments and nine rubber-dam clamps. This holder is removable, and can therefore be lifted out of the Cabinet and placed on the instrument table or in any other convenient position within easy reach.

If required with Instruments, the selection is left to the purchaser.

	s.	*d.*
Cabinet, without Instruments, as illustrated . . .	**50**	**0**
Cover for this Cabinet in stout leather, brown or black, with Straps and Handle	**27**	**6**
Glass bottles, with flat-top ground stoppers, extra, each	**0**	**8**
Cabinet, larger size than the above, with six drawers—outside measurements: 12⅞ inches long; 9 wide; 12¼ deep	**60**	**0**

STUDENT'S DISSECTING CASE.



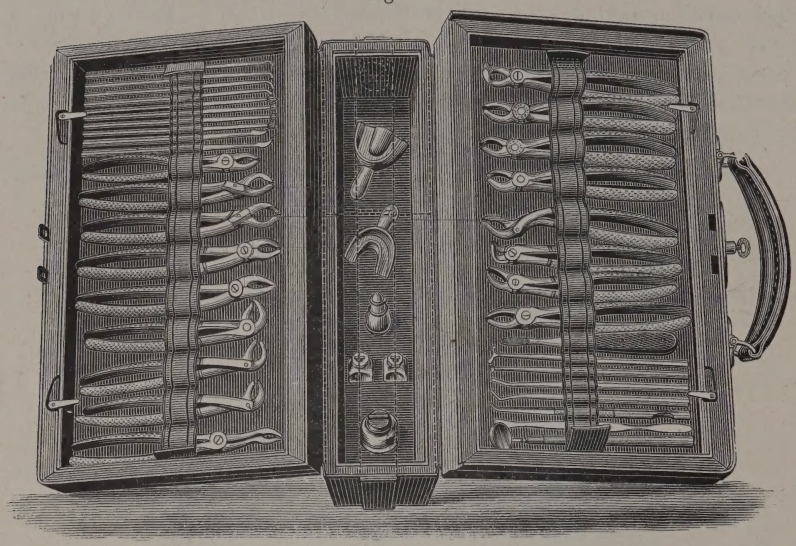
Outside Dimensions: 7⅜ inches long; 2⅜ wide; 1⅜ deep.

Made in mahogany, with brass plate in top of lid for name, containing 3 Ebony-handled Scalpels, Tweezers, Blowpipe, Straight Scissors, and set of 3 Chain Hooks.

	s.	*d.*
Price, complete	12	6

PORTABLE INSTRUMENT CASE.

Fig. 2.



14 inches long; 11 deep; full width when open 20 inches.

With partitions as illustrated and tray underneath.

Adapted to hold 16 Forceps, Stump Elevator, Mouth Mirror, Gum Lancet, and an assortment of Burs, Drills, Excavators, Stoppers, Scalers, etc., and provided with Well for Impression Trays, Stoppings, Bottles, and useful sundries.

This Case is specially designed for the Dental Surgeon when visiting. If required with instruments the selection is left to the purchaser.

	s.	*d.*
In Morocco, with Nickel-plated mounts and lock and key, without instruments	60	0

STUDENT'S ROLL-UP LEATHER CASE,

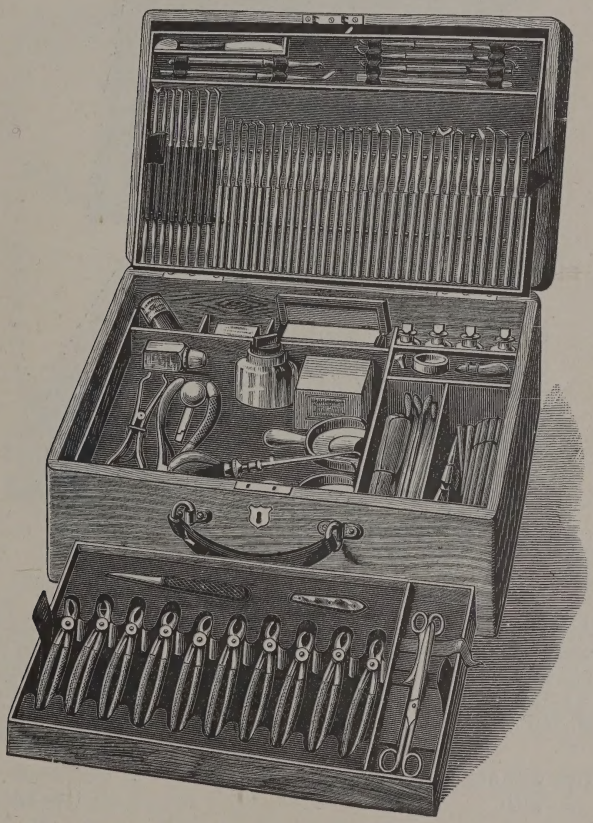
WITH BROAD ELASTIC BAND,

Arranged to hold Stopping Instruments, Excavators, Scalers, Chisels, Burnishers, Probes, Tweezers, etc.

	s.	*d.*
Price.	10	6

PORTABLE OR STUDENT'S INSTRUMENT CASE.

Fig. 5.



16 inches long; 11 wide; 5½ deep (outside measurement).

Made of Mahogany, and provided with two Trays for Forceps and other instruments, underneath which are compartments for Bottles, Files, Canes, etc. There is also a pocket in the lid to hold Foils, Bibulous Paper, etc. Lined throughout with blue cloth, and fitted with lock, two keys, and handle in front.

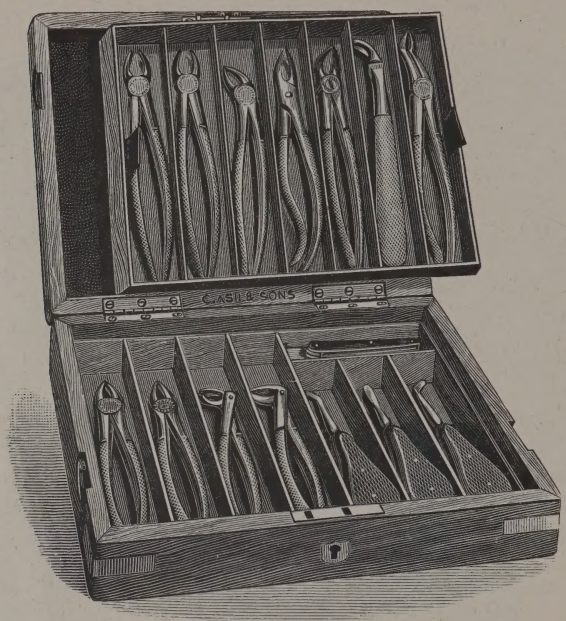
The case is equally suitable for the Operating-Room, for Visiting, or for Dental Students at the Hospitals.

If required with instruments the selection is left to the purchaser.

		s.	*d.*
Price, without instruments		70	0
Cover for protecting the wood	extra	11	6

MAHOGANY FORCEPS CASE.

Fig. 6.



Outside Dimensions: 10 inches long; $8\frac{1}{8}$ wide; $2\frac{3}{4}$ deep.

This Case is specially designed for use by Army and Navy Surgeons, also in General Hospitals, Dispensaries, Schools, etc., where only extracting instruments are employed. It is brass bound, and thus suitable for all climates. Contains 15 divisions, arranged to hold 10 Forceps, 3 Elevators, Lancet, Mouth Mirror, 2 Probes, Tweezers, etc. With lock, key, and side hooks.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Price without Instruments	1	0	0
„ with „	7	15	9

CHEAP VISITING CASE.

This is a handy little Case, suitable for practitioners who only occasionally visit patients, and therefore do not wish to go to the expense of one of the better-class cases. It is made of strong wood, covered with leatherette, with nickel-plated metal corners, and leather handle in front for carrying. It contains one tray for eight Forceps and Elevators, another for smaller instruments, and the bottom part is divided into three compartments, suitable for impression composition, trays, stoppings, etc. Outside measurements, $13 \times 8\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

	s.	*d.*
Price, empty	15	0

LEATHER FOLD-UP CASE.

Fig. 8.

Outside Measurements: 7 ins. long; $7\frac{1}{2}$ wide; 2 deep.

This Case is specially designed for Army and Navy Surgeons, for use in General Hospitals, Dispensaries, Schools, etc., where Extracting, Stopping, and Dressing Instruments are required; also for general practitioners when visiting Patients or Institutions.

It contains eight loops for Forceps and Elevators, twelve loops for a small assortment of Excavators, Chisels, Scalers, Stopping Instruments, etc.; also a compartment with lid and catch $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, divided to take small bottles, dressings, stoppings, and small sundries.

With Strap, Buckle, and Handle.

	£	s.	d.
PRICE, including 8 Bottles and Glass Mixing Slab, but without Instruments	1	0	0

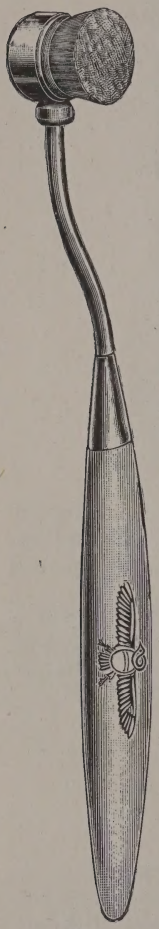
LEATHER POUCHES FOR FORCEPS.

Lined with Chamois Leather or Blue Velvet, and provided with two Straps and strong Leather Handle. These Pouches roll up.

To hold	8	12	16	20	Forceps.
Price	9/–	11/6	13/–	14/6	each.

Leather Pouches to hold Forceps, Stump Elevators, etc., made to order.

DR. HORSEY'S
ORIENTAL FIBRE TOOTH BRUSH



HOLDER, WITH BRUSH.

(PATENTED).

THE ORIENTAL FIBRE TOOTH BRUSH is made from the fibre of a tree which grows in Arabia and the Soudan, and is known in Arabic as Al-Arak. This fibre has been used in the East for cleansing the teeth for thousands of years; probably as early as B.C. 3000.

The Brush is **sanitary, convenient, absorbent, very thorough in action, has a pleasant aromatic odour, is naturally astringent, and has a most healthful influence on the gums.**

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

PRICES:

		s.	*d.*
Handles, in bone or ebony . . .	per dozen	12	0
Brushes, one dozen in box . .	per doz. boxes	10	6
Handles, in 6-dozen lots	per dozen	11	0
Brushes, in lots of 6-dozen boxes,	per doz. boxes	10	0

SOLE AGENTS

For the Dental Profession in all parts of the World except the United States and Canada:

CLAUDIUS ASH, SONS & CO., Limited.

To be obtained of all Dental Dealers.

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ASH'S

C. A. S. CEMENT

(Oxyphosphate of Zinc).

NOTED FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:

Easy working; extraordinary hardness; great power of resistance to the fluids of the mouth; freedom from shrinkage and expansion; complete adhesion to the walls of the cavity.

Prepared in Six Shades:

White, Pale Yellow, Yellow, Pearl Grey, Grey, and Brown.

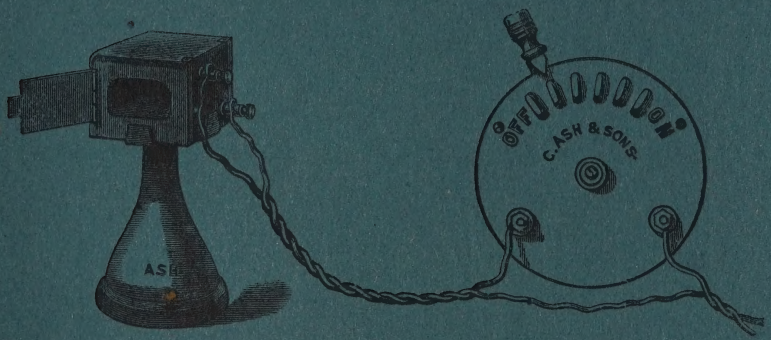
SAMPLE PACKET ON APPLICATION.

		s.	d.
Box containing one bottle Liquid and 30 grammes Powder, per box		5	0
Separately	Powder . . . . . per bottle	3	0
	Liquid . . . . . „	2	0
Box containing large bottle Liquid and 50 grammes Powder, per box		8	0
Separately	Powder . . . . . per bottle	5	0
	Liquid . . . . . „	3	0
Box containing two bottles Liquid and four 10-gramme bottles Powder—White, Pale Yellow, Yellow, Pearl Grey per box		8	0
Separately	Powder . . . . . per bottle	2	0
	Liquid . . . . . „	1	0

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED IN EACH BOX.

NOTE.—The Liquid does not become turbid with age. To preserve its qualities unimpaired, it should be kept well corked when not in use.

MITCHELL'S
ELECTRIC FURNACES, Nos. 1 and 2,
WITH SMALL RESISTANCE.



FURNACE. RESISTANCE. *A*

The illustration shows the wires from the Resistance and the source of supply *A* connected to the Furnace.

By using this Resistance, with either size of Mitchell's Small Furnaces, the heat can be gradually raised or lowered at will. It thus adds to the usefulness and safety of a Furnace, inasmuch as it greatly lessens the risk of breaking the Muffle wires, such as attends the sudden switching off of the current from full pressure; moreover, by slow cooling down, toughness is secured in the fired mineral body or enamel.

The Resistance is of the well-known Iron and Enamel type, the main feature in which is the embedding of the wires in the enamel to prevent corrosion by exposure to the air. It should be screwed to the wall, or in any other suitable vertical position, so that the air can freely pass behind it and carry off the heat generated.

No. 1 FURNACE.

For Inlays and Crowns.

Size of Muffle, $2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ inches.
Height on stand, 6 inches.
Current absorbed, 200 watts.

No. 2 FURNACE.

For Inlays, Crowns, and Bridges.

Size of Muffle, $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ inches.
Height on stand, 6 inches.
Current absorbed, 250 watts.

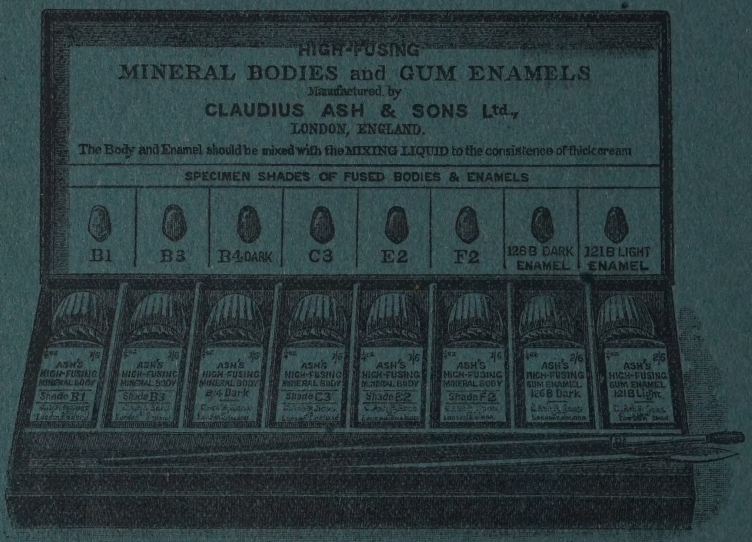
	£	s.	d.
No. 1, complete with accessories, for any voltage . .	2	13	0
„ 2 „ „ „ „ „ . .	2	18	6
„ 1 „ specially wound for fusing Allen's Body	3	6	6
„ 2 „ „ „ „ „ „	3	11	6
Resistance for Nos. 1 and 2 ordinary Furnaces . .	0	12	6
„ for No. 2 specially wound Furnace . .	1	5	0

In ordering the Resistance, state for which Furnace it is required and for what voltage.

ASH'S HIGH AND LOW FUSING

MINERAL BODIES AND GUM ENAMELS.

Specially Prepared for Inlays and Crowns.



SUPPLIED IN THE FOLLOWING SHADES:

High-Fusing—Light part of, NB/1, B/1, B/3, C/2, E/2; dark part of, D/2, F/2.

Low-Fusing—Light part of, B/1, B/3, C/3, E/1, F/2; dark part of, B/2, D/2.

In boxes containing seven ¼-oz. bottles Body, one ¼-oz. bottle Gum Enamel, Spatula, and Camel-hair Pencil.

	s.	*d.*
Box of HIGH-FUSING, with 2-oz. bottle Mixing Liquid . . .	15	0
,, **LOW-FUSING** ,, ,, ,, . . .	15	0

We also supply both the **High-Fusing** and **Low-Fusing** for Inlays and Crowns in seventy-two different shades, which correspond approximately to the **light** and **dark** parts of the thirty-six teeth on our full set of Teeth Shades.

	s.	*d.*
Porcelain Enamels for tinting Teeth and Inlays . . per box	16	0
Ash's enlarged Inlay and Crown Outfit in Walnut Case, High-Fusing or Low-Fusing . . . . . complete	100	0

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